### 2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Received By: mdsida

## **Assembly Substitute Amendment (ASA-SB145)**

Received: 01/24/2006

Wanted: As time permits  For: Dean Kaufert (608) 266-5719					Identical to LRB:  By/Representing: Chris (Harsdorf)		
This file	may be shown	to any legislate	or: NO		Drafter: <b>mdsida</b> Addl. Drafters:		
May Cor	ntact:						
Subject: Criminal Law - miscel Criminal Law - procee Criminal Law - district		dure		Extra Copies:			
Submit v	via email: YES						
Requeste	er's email:	Rep.Kaufe	ert@legis.sta	ate.wi.us			
Carbon copy (CC:) to:		cathlene.h		e.wi.us egis.state.wi.ı egis.state.wi			
Pre Top	ic:	A Mark					w 1.
No speci	fic pre topic gi	ven					
Topic:							
Deferred	or suspended	prosecution agr	reements in	worthless che	ck cases		
Instruct	ions:				<del></del>	the first and a financial convention are which are considered and a distribution of the desire of th	
See Atta	ched						
Drafting	g History:		·····				
Vers.	Drafted	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required
/? /P1	mdsida 03/02/2006	kfollett 03/02/2006					
/1			rschluet 03/03/200	06	sbasford 03/03/2006	sbasford 03/03/2006	

**LRBs0485** 03/03/2006 10:13:37 AM Page 2

FE Sent For:

<END>

Assembly

## 2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

## Senate Substitute Amendment (\$SA-SB145)

~~~~~~			,			
Received: 01/24/2006			Receive	Received By: mdsida  Identical to LRB:  By/Representing: Chris		
Wanted:	Wanted: As time permits For: Sheila Harsdorf (608) 266-7745					
For: Shei						
This file r	nay be show	n to any legislator: NO	Drafter:	Drafter: mdsida		
May Con	tact:		Addl. Drafters:			
Subject: Criminal Law - miscellaneous Criminal Law - procedure Criminal Law - district attys		nal Law - procedure	Extra Co	opies:		
Submit vi	a email: YE	SS STATES				
Requester's email: Sen.Harsdorf@legis.state.wi.us						
Carbon copy (CC:) to: robin.ryan@legis.state.wi.us cathlene.hanaman@legis.state.wi.us						
Pre Topi No specif	c: ic pre topic			er e		
Topic:						
Deferred	or suspende	d prosecution agreements in wort	nless check cases			
Instructi	ons:					
See Attac	hed					
<b>Drafting</b>	History:					
<u>Vers.</u> /?	<u>Drafted</u> mdsida	Reviewed Typed of Pr	oofed Submi	tted Jacketed	Required	

FE Sent For:

1	AN ACT in relation to criminal law
2	Be it enacted by the State of Wisconsin.

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Section 1. 943.245 (3m) of the statutes is amended to read as follows:

4 943.245 (3m) District Attorney, and/or local law enforcement Deferred Prosecution Program for business and individuals:

5 Worthless checks (1) in this section;

(a) In this Section

"Offender" means a person charged with, or for whom probable cause exists to charge the person with, worthless check(s). Define by § Deferred prosecution program; worthless checks means the decision of a prosecutor to refer an offender to a (Deferred Prosecution) program on condition that the criminal charges against the offender will be dismissed after a specified period of time, or the case will not be charged, if the offender successfully completes the program. "Restitution" means all amounts payable to a victim of worthless checks being defined as NSF, Account Closed, Refer to Maker, Stop Payment and including Electronic Check Payment and Electronic Funds Transfer from checking account under the (Deferred Prosecution Program) created under this Section, including the amount of the check and any transaction fees payable to a victim as set forth in subsection (g) but does not include amounts recoverable under Section XXX of the Uniform Commercial Code and Section XXX of this Code. Victims (Business or individuals) referring to the Deferred Prosecution Program may not pursue or partake any civil action or penalties.

1	(b) A District Attorney may create within his or her office a worthless
2	check deferred prosecution program for Victims who agree to voluntarily
3	participate in the program instead of undergoing prosecution. The program
4	may be conducted by the District Attorney or by a Private entity under
5	contract with the District Attorney. If the District Attorney contracts with a
6	private entity to perform any services in operating the
7	program, the private entity shall operate under the supervision,
8	direction, and control of the District Attorney. Any Private entity providing
9	services under this Section is not a "collection agency" as that term is
10	defined under the Collection Agency Act.
11	(c) If an offender is referred to the District Attorney, the District Attorney may
12	determine guidelines as to whether the offender is appropriate for
13	acceptance into the program. The District Attorney may consider, but
14	shall not be limited to consideration of the following factors:
15	(1) the amount of the check that was drawn or passed;
16	(2) prior referrals of the offender to the program;
17	(3) whether other charges of worthless check(s) are pending against
18	the offender;
19	(4) the evidence presented to the District Attorney regarding the facts
20	and circumstances of the incident;
21	(5) the offender's criminal history; and
22	(6) the reason the check was dishonored by the financial institution.
23	(d) The worthless check diversion program may require an offender to do
24	one or more of the following

(1) pay for, at his or her own expense, and successfully complete an
educational class held by the District Attorney or a Private entity
under contract with the District Attorney. These educational class
fees shall be no less than \$85 and the District Attorney shall
determine the guidelines on who shall be required to attend.
(2) make full restitution for the offense;
(3) pay a per-check administrative fee as set forth in this Section.
(4) pay any and all fees the victim has been assessed by the financial
institution for attempting to process a worthless check.
(e) If an offender is diverted to the program, the District Attorney shall agree
not to prosecute the offender upon the offender's successful
completion of the program conditions. The District Attorney agreement
to defer the offender shall specify the offenses that will not be prosecuted
by identifying the checks involved in the transactions.
(f) Release of account information to law enforcement authorities, DA
Running the Defenred Prosecution Program  Information developed in the Defenred Prosecution Program is projected
Under the WI date privacy ast and may not be shared with any non-law
(financial institution) shall release the information specified below to any
stat/e, county, or local law enforcement or prosecuting authority which
certifies in writing that it is investigating or prosecuting a complaint
against the drawer under this section worthless check(s) Where 20 days
have elapsed since the mailing of the notice of worthless check. This sub
division applies to the following information relating to the drawer's
account:

28	(1) Documents relating to the opening of the account by the drawer
29	and the closing of the account;
1	(2) Notices regarding non-sufficient funds, overdrafts, and the
2	dishonor of any check drawn on the account within a period of
3	six months of the date of request.
4	(3) Periodic statements mailed to the drawer by the drawee (financial
5	institution) for the periods immediately prior to, during, and
6	subsequent to the issuance of any check which is the subject of
7	the investigation or prosecution; or
8	(4) The last known home and business addresses and telephone
9	numbers of the drawer.
10	The drawee (financial institution) shall release all of the information
11	described in clauses (1) to (4) that it possesses within ten days
12	after Receipt of a request conforming to all of the provisions of this
13	subdivision. The drawee (financial institution) may not impose a
14	fee for furnishing this information to law enforcement or
15	prosecuting Authorities.
16	A drawee (financial institution) is not liable in a criminal or civil
17	proceeding for releasing information in accordance with this
18	subdivision.
19	(g) The District Attorney or Private entity under contract with the District
20	Attorney, may recover a fee from an offender deferred to the District
21	Attorney's deferred prosecution program: worthless checks. The District
22	Attorney may require that the fee be paid directly to the District Attorney's

23	office or to the private entity that administers the program
24	under a contract with the District Attorney. The amount of the
1	administrative fees recovered by the District Attorney under this program
2	may not exceed \$35 per check, assessed educational class fees and
3	victim financial transaction fees, and service fees. The county board may, however, by
4	ordinance, increase the fees Allowed by this Section if the increase is
5	justified by an acceptable cost study Showing that the fees allowed by this
6	Section are not sufficient to cover the cost of providing the
7	service.
8	(h) The District Attorney or private entity under contract with the District
9	Attorney may determine under contract guidelines on when fees maybe
10	waived for offender due to economic situations or to arrange an
11	extended payment plan not to exceed six months from the written date on
12	the face of the check or first date of first contact.
13	(i) The private entity contracted with the District Attorney deferred
14	program shall be required to maintain adequate insurance,
15	financial accounting controls, and fund disbursement procedures as
16	determined by the District Attorney's office.
17	(j) The District Attorney may cancel a contract entered into with a
18	private entity under this Section for any one or any combination of the
19	following causes:
20	(1) Conviction of the private entity or the principals of the private entity
21	of any crime under the laws of any U.S. jurisdiction which is a
22	felony, a misdemeanor an essential element of which is

23	disnonesty, or of any crime which directly relates to the practice of
24	the profession.
25	(2) A determination that the private entity has engaged in conduct
1	prohibited in item (4).
2	(k) The District Attorney may determine whether the private entity has
3	engaged in the following prohibited conduct:
4	(1) Using or threatening to use force or violence to cause physical
5	harm to his or her family, or his or her property.
6	(2) Threatening the seizure, attachment, or sale of an offender's
7	property where such action can only be taken pursuant to court
8	order without disclosing that prior court proceedings are required.
9	(3) Disclosing or threatening to disclose information adversely
10	affecting an offender's reputation for creditworthiness with
.11.	knowledge the information is false.
12	(4) Initiating or threatening to initiate communication with an offender's
13	employer unless there has been a default of the payment of the
14	obligation for at least 30 days and at least 5 days prior written
15	notice, to the last known address of the offender, of the intention to
16	communicate with the employer has been given to the employee.
17	except as expressly permitted by law or court order.
18	(I) Communicating with the offender or any member of the offender's
19	family at such a time of day or night and with such frequency as to
20	constitute harassment of the offender or any member of the offender's
21	family. For purposes of this clause (E) the following conduct shall

22	constitute harassment.
23	(1) Communicating with the offender or any member of his or her
1	family at any unusual time or place or a time or place known or
2	which should be known to be inconvenient to the offender. In
3	the absence of knowledge of circumstances to the contrary,
4	a private entity shall assume that the convenient time for
5	communicating with a consumer is after 8 o'clock a.m. and
6	before 9 o'clock p.m. local time at the offender's residence.
7	(2) The threat of publication or publication of a list of offenders who
8	allegedly refuse to pay restitution, except by the District Attorney.
9	(3) The threat of advertisement or advertisement for sale of any
10	restitution to coerce payment of the restitution.
11	(4) Causing a telephone to ring or engaging any person in telephone
. <b>12</b>	conversation repeatedly or continuously with intent to annoy,
13	abuse, or harass any person at the called number.
14	(5) Using profane, obscene or abusive language in communicating
15	with an offender, his or her family, or others.
16	(6) Disclosing or threatening to disclose information relating to an
17	offender's case to any other person except the victim and
18	appropriate law enforcement personnel.
19	(7) Disclosing or threatening to disclose information concerning
20	the alleged criminal act which the private entity knows to be
21	reasonably disputed by the offender without disclosing the fact
22	that the offender disputes the accusation.

23	(8) Engaging in any conduct which the District Attorney finds
24	was intended to cause and did cause mental or physical illness
1	to the offender or his or her family.
2	(9) Attempting or threatening to enforce a right or remedy with
3	knowledge or reason to know that the right or remedy does not
4	exist.
5	(10) Except as authorized by the District Attorney, using any form
6	of communication which simulates legal or judicial process or
7	which gives the appearance of being authorized, issued, or
8	approved by a governmental agency or official or by an attorney at
9	law when it is not.
10	(11) Using any badge, uniform, or other indicia of any governmental
11	agency or official, except as authorized by law or by the District
12	<u>Attorney.</u>
13	(12) Except as authorized by the District Attorney, conducting
14	business under any name (District Attorney's and/or local law
15	enforcement) or in any manner which suggests or in any manner
16	which suggests or implies that the private entity is bonded if such
17	private entity is or is a branch of or is affiliated with any
18	governmental agency or court if such private entity is not.
19	(13) Misrepresenting the amount of the restitution alleged to be owed.
20	(14) Except as authorized by the District Attorney, representing
21	that an existing restitution amount may be increased by the
22	addition of Attorney fees, investigation fees, or any other fees

23	or charges when those fees or charges may not legally be
24	added to the existing restitution.
25	(15) Except as authorized by the District Attorney, representing
1	that the private entity is an attorney at law or an agent for an
1	attorney if the entity is not.
2	(16) Recovering or attempting to recover any interest or other
3	charge or fee in excess of the actual restitution or claim unless
4	the interest or other charge or fee is expressly authorized by
5	the District Attorney, who shall determine what constitutes a
6	reasonable collection fee.
7	(17) Communicating or threatening to communicate with an
8	offender when the private entity is informed in writing by an
9	attorney that the attorney represents the offender concerning
10	the claim, unless authorized by the attorney. If the attorney
11	fails to respond within a reasonable period of time, the private
12	entity may communicate with the offender. The private entity
13	may communicate with the offender when the attorney gives
14	his consent and including the use of the District Attorney's logo.
15	on correspondence and letters.
16	(18) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct
17	of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public.
18	(m) The District Attorney shall audit the accounts of the bad check diversion
19	program after notice in writing to the private entity.
20	(n) Any information obtained by a private entity that has a contract with the

21	District Attorney to conduct a bad check diversion program is confidential
22	information between the District Attorney and the private entity and may
23	not be sold or used for any other purpose but may be shared with other
1	authorized law enforcement agencies as determined by the District
2	Attorney.

Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law. . .

RPA Draft 02/27/04

From:

Schneider, Christian

Sent:

Monday, January 23, 2006 11:17 AM

To:

Dsida, Michael

Subject:

SB 145

Attachments: Wisconsin Deferred Bad Check Program[2].doc

Mike,

As currently drafted, SB 145 allows DAs to contract with nonprofit collection agencies to help them collect on bad checks. When the bill was originally drafted, we had one specific nonprofit company in mind to administer the program - it's a company in Minnesota that has been doing it there for a few years. The company keeps a database of offenders, teaches financial counseling classes, and does other things we wanted the deferred prosecution agreements to cover.

We were trying to find a way that we could open up the bill to both nonprofit and for-profit collection agencies. If we do so, we wanted the law to require some of the things the nonprofit company said they would do but aren't enumerated in the bill (MN law doesn't require the company to be nonprofit, it just so happens that this company is so good, they have gotten most of the business in their state).

Attached is a sample bill draft they put together that they believe shows what will have to be required by law if for profit companies are allowed to compete for these contracts. Can you take a look at it and see if any of these new requirements make any sense?

Thanks.

Chris

**From:** Scott Adkisson [mailto:scott@financialcrimes.net]

**Sent:** Friday, January 06, 2006 10:23 AM

**To:** Schneider, Christian **Subject:** RPA bill

Chris,

Attached is the bill we developed at the beginning. I have highlighted areas that we can discuss.

Respectfully, Scott Adkisson

From:

Schneider, Christian

Sent:

Thursday, February 09, 2006 1:00 PM

To:

Dsida, Michael

Subject:

RE: Sub to SB145 (worthless checks)

- 1. Do we even want to specify what the fee should be? Wouldn't this be covered by a DA's contract with the collection agency? I think we'd like to remain somewhat vague on what the class covers, to keep flexibility, unless there's an existing statutory definition of "financial counseling" or something we can point to.
- 2. I don't know.
- 3. I imagine this is the date that the accused is first contacted by the DA to inform them of the accusation against them and/or given the option to partake in the program.
- 4. I'm pretty sure that this allows a DA to cancel a contract with a collection agency if that agency is found guilty of any crime that relates to the porfession of collecting past due amounts.
- 5. This stuff looks like consumer protection, but if there are already prohibited collection practices in statute, you may just want to point to them and say a DA can cancel a contract for a violation.

From:

Dsida, Michael

Sent:

Thursday, February 09, 2006 12:37 PM

To:

Schneider, Christian

Subject:

Sub to SB145 (worthless checks)

I realize that you may not have the answers to these questions yourself, but...

- 1. Should the bill specify what the \$85 class (page 3, line 1) covers? Note that the bill requires that the class or counseling cover financial management. Also, if you want the class to address the impact of worthless checks (as in the bill at page 2, line 18), should the sub specify what kind of impact is to be addressed? For example, is it the impact on financial institutions? The business community? The public generally? (The bill does not address that; perhaps it should have.)
- 2. What are "service fees" (page 5, line 3)?
- 3. What is the "first date of first contact" (page 5, line 12)?
- 4. Which profession is being referred to near the top of page 6?
- 5. It is unclear why the language proposed for the sub contains the material at page 6, lines 2-11 and at page 6, line 18 to page 9, line 17. There are no consequences spelled out for an agency that engages in prohibited conduct or harassment.

Mike Dsida Legislative Reference Bureau 608/266-9867 michael.dsida@leqis.state.wi.us

From:

Schneider, Christian

Sent:

Wednesday, February 22, 2006 3:06 PM

To:

Dsida, Michael

Subject:

RE: Other questions/issues re worthless check sub

I'm generally not a fan of putting dollar amounts into the statutes - the program would still run without us specifying this. right? Wouldn't the contract with the DA specify the fees? Wouldn't we want to provide flexibility?

From:

Dsida, Michael

Sent:

Wednesday, February 22, 2006 3:03 PM

To:

Schneider, Christian

Subject:

RE: Other questions/issues re worthless check sub

I know that you worked on getting me an answer to the question about the section numbers, but did you get anywhere on the question in the last paragraph below?

From:

Dsida, Michael

Sent:

Tuesday, February 14, 2006 1:56 PM

To:

Schneider, Christian

Subject:

Other questions/issues re worthless check sub

The bill relates only to violations of s. 943.24, which requires proof that the person intended that a check not be paid. But the definition of "restitution" in the language you sent me appears to cover things like NSF checks, which are not necessarily subject to that section. As a result, I will delete the language beginning with "being defined as NSF" on page 1. line 15 through "from checking account" on line 17.

I don't know what section numbers are to replace the XXXs on page 1. Can the people that you are working with on this provide some more information on this?

I changed the provision authorizing extended payment plans to eliminate the reference to the "first date of first contact." Now the provision just specifies that the payment plan has to be completed within six months.

If you don't want to specify the maximum fee for the class or counseling, do you want to take the same approach with the \$35 fee for the administrative costs of the program? (See page 5, line 2.)

From:

Schneider, Christian

Sent:

Wednesday, February 22, 2006 3:28 PM

To:

Dsida, Michael

Subject:

RE: Another question re worthless check sub

I would think the program would still apply to someone making a partial payment (I think these collectors often figure out payment plans for the offenders), but not if no payment is made. Does that make sense?

From:

Dsida, Michael

Sent:

Wednesday, February 22, 2006 3:22 PM

To:

Schneider, Christian

Subject:

Another question re worthless check sub

The proposed language indicates that a person may not bring a civil action for damages against an offender if he or she has referred the case to a deferred prosecution program. I assume that you do not want that restriction to apply if the offender does not participate in the program. Also, what happens if the offender makes partial payment (or no payment at all) to the victim?

Dsida, Michael		
From: Sent: To: Subject:	Schneider, Christian Wednesday, February 22, 2006 3:40 PM Dsida, Michael RE: RPA bill	
from including victims' out of there any reason we would	want to include that portion. By doing so, we would be prohibiting the definition of "of pocket expenses (1b) or other costs not covered by the face value of the check (2 want to do this? Again, less statutory language means more flexibility for the DAs to a reason that we would want to exclude these two categories from being covered	2b), right? Is to figure it
From: Dsida, Michael Sent: Wednesday, Februar To: Schneider, Christian Subject: FW: RPA bill	ry 22, 2006 3:12 PM	
The citation to the provision	n in s. 943.245 is incomplete. Is it s. 943.245 (1) (b)? Or is it s. 943.245 (2) (b)?	
From: Sent: Friday, February 17, To: Dsida, Michael Subject: FW: RPA bill	2006 2:41 PM	
From: Scott Adkisson [mail Sent: Friday, February 17, To: Schneider, Christian Subject: RE: RPA bill	ilto:scott@financialcrimes.net] 2006 2:24 PM	
Chris,		
Here it is with the statutes.	Let me know if you need anything else.	
Scott		

 $\textbf{From:} \ Schneider, Christian \ [mailto:Christian.Schneider@legis.state.wi.us]$ 

Sent: Friday, February 17, 2006 11:21 AM  To: scott@financialcrimes.net  Subject: RE: RPA bill
Yes - please do so. We need a fairly quick answer so we can get moving on our amendment.
-Chris
From: Scott Adkisson [mailto:scott@financialcrimes.net] Sent: Thursday, February 16, 2006 10:41 AM To: Schneider, Christian Subject: RE: RPA bill
Chris,
When we assembled the document we left the section open with an X because we did not know how to word it for WI. If you would like I can review WI law and find out if it is even applicable. Let me know.
Respectfully,
Scott Adkisson
From: Schneider, Christian [mailto:Christian.Schneider@legis.state.wi.us]  Sent: Tuesday, February 14, 2006 3:49 PM  To: Scott Adkisson  Subject: FW: RPA bill
Scott,
On page 1 of this document, you have "Section XXX" a couple times. Any idea what section numbers those would refer to?
Here's the note I got from the drafter:

I don't know what section numbers are to replace the XXXs on page 1. Can the people that you are working with on this provide some more information on this?

From: Scott Adkisson [mailto:scott@financialcrimes.net]

Sent: Friday, January 06, 2006 10:23 AM

**To:** Schneider, Christian **Subject:** RPA bill

Chris,

Attached is the bill we developed at the beginning. I have highlighted areas that we can discuss.

Respectfully,

Scott Adkisson

From: Sent: To:	Schneider, Christian Thursday, February 23, 2006 3:24 PM Dsida, Michael
Subject:	FW: More
Help?	
Christian,	
See answers below	w. If you need more clarification let me know. I did change the butcher job on page 8 line 13.
Scott	
More questions	
From: Dsida, Michael Sent: Wednesday, Fe To: Schneider, Chris Subject: More	ebruary 22, 2006 5:00 PM
On page 6, line expressly permitted	17 of the first version that you sent me: what situations are intended to be covered by the "except as d" clause?
As permitted by the	e "Fair debt Credit Reporting Act" which allows you to call an employer unless told by debtor not to.
2 Page 7 line 0:	What does the "sale of any restitution" mean?

Stops the sale of negative data to any reporting entities such as large check companies, credit bureaus, Lexus/Nexus, etc.

3. Page 8, line 13: There seem to be two separate issues here: deception regarding bonding and deception regarding the entity's affiliation with a govt agency. Is that how you read it?

Rewritten:

9 (12) Except as authorized by the District Attorney, conducting

10 business under any other name or implied name is prohibited. (District Attorney's and/or local law

11 enforcement) or to imply

From: Dsida, Michael

Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2006 2:51 PM

To: Schneider, Christian

Subject: Preemption

#### Chris-

After consulting with Mark Kunkel in our office (he drafts bills relating to financial services), I learned that private entities covered by the sub may also subject to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692-16920. See Liles v. American Corrective Counseling Servs., 131 F. Supp. 2d 1114 (D. Iowa 2001). I have not examined the FDCPA closely, but Mark has informed me that at least one provision of the sub — the one relating to when the private entity can contact a person represented by an attorney — would be preempted by the FDCPA. I assume that you do not want me to spend time examining federal law to see if there are other problems, but at the very least I wanted to let you know about this issue.

From: Dsida, Michael

Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2006 10:43 AM

**To:** Schneider, Christian **Subject:** RE: More...

If it's okay with you, we will rewrite this provision so that it more clearly covers the sale of "negative data."

2. Page 7, line 9: What does the "sale of any restitution" mean?

Stops the sale of negative data to any reporting entities such as large check companies, credit bureaus, Lexus/Nexus, etc.

Mike Dsida Legislative Reference Bureau 608/266-9867 michael.dsida@legis.state.wi.us

From:

Schneider, Christian

Sent:

Wednesday, March 01, 2006 4:56 PM

To:

Dsida, Michael

Subject:

RE: Deferred pros sub

Just scrap that part.

From:

Dsida, Michael

Sent:

Wednesday, March 01, 2006 4:23 PM

To:

Schneider, Christian

Subject:

Deferred pros sub

I think I'm getting close to the end, but here"s another question. What does the 20 day reference (page 3, line 24) mean? It seems to suggest that a DA or law enforcement agency can't request the info until at least 20 days have passed. Is that how you interpret it?

From:

Schneider, Christian

Sent:

Monday, January 23, 2006 11:17 AM

To:

Dsida, Michael

Subject:

SB 145

Attachments: Wisconsin Deferred Bad Check Program[2].doc

Mike,

As currently drafted, SB 145 allows DAs to contract with nonprofit collection agencies to help them collect on bad checks. When the bill was originally drafted, we had one specific nonprofit company in mind to administer the program - it's a company in Minnesota that has been doing it there for a few years. The company keeps a database of offenders, teaches financial counseling classes, and does other things we wanted the deferred prosecution agreements to cover.

We were trying to find a way that we could open up the bill to both nonprofit and for-profit collection agencies. If we do so, we wanted the law to require some of the things the nonprofit company said they would do but aren't enumerated in the bill (MN law doesn't require the company to be nonprofit, it just so happens that this company is so good, they have gotten most of the business in their state).

Attached is a sample bill draft they put together that they believe shows what will have to be required by law if for profit companies are allowed to compete for these contracts. Can you take a look at it and see if any of these new requirements make any sense?

50485

Thanks.

Chris

From: Scott Adkisson [mailto:scott@financialcrimes.net]

Sent: Friday, January 06, 2006 10:23 AM

To: Schneider, Christian

Subject: RPA bill

Attached is the bill we developed at the beginning. I have highlighted areas that we can discuss.

Respectfully, Scott Adkisson



## State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

LRBs0485/PD ( MGD: ceh

DNote

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PRELIMINARY DRAFT NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

SENATE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT,

TO 2005 SENATE BILL 145

Assembly



1 AN ACT ...; relating to: deferred prosecution agreements for persons charged
2 with issuing a worthless check or other order for payment.

## The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**Section 1.** 218.04(1)(a) of the statutes is amended to read:

218.04 (1) (a) "Collection agency" means any person engaging in the business of collecting or receiving for payment for others of any account, bill or other indebtedness. It shall not include attorneys at law authorized to practice in this state and resident herein, banks, express companies, state savings banks, state savings and loan associations, insurers and their agents, trust companies, or district attorneys acting under s. 971.41, persons contracting with district attorneys under s. 971.41 (5), professional men's associations collecting accounts for its members on a nonprofit basis, where such members are required by law to have a license,

business.

1	diploma, or permit to practice or follow their profession, real estate brokers, and real
2	estate salespersons.
3	History: 1971 c. 125, 164, 239; 1973 c. 3; 1979 c. 102 s. 236 (4); 1979 c. 162 s. 38 (3); 1979 c. 341 s. 12 (2); 1983 a. 189; 1989 a. 336; 1991 a. 221, 269, 316; 1993 a. 112, 179; 1995 a. 27, 329; 1997 a. 27, 191, 237; 1999 a. 9, 32; 2003 a. 138.  SECTION 2. 943.24 (6) of the statutes is created to read:
4	943.24 (6) (a) If the department of justice, a district attorney, or a state or local
5	law enforcement agency requests any of the following information under par. (b) from
6	a financial institution, as defined in s. 705.01 (3), regarding a specific person, the
7	financial institution shall provide the information within 10 days after receiving the
8	request:
9	1. Documents relating to the opening and closing of the person's account.
(10	2. Notices regarding any of the following that were issued within the six months
11	immediately before the request and that relate to the person:
12	a. Checks written by the person when there were insufficient funds in his or
13	her account.
14	b. Overdrafts.
15	c. The dishonor of any check drawn on the person's account.
16	3. Account statements sent to the person by the financial institution for the
17	following:
18	a. The period during which any specific check covered by a notice under subd.
19	2. was issued.
20	b. The period immediately before and immediately after the period specified
21	in subd. 3. 6.
22	4. The last known address and telephone number for the person's home and

1	(b) The department of justice, a district attorney, or a state or local law
2	enforcement agency may request information under par. (a) only if the request is in
3	writing and if it states that the requester is investigating whether the person
4	specified violated this section or is prosecuting the person specified under this
5	section.
6	(c) A financial institution may not impose a fee for providing information
7	under this subsection.
8	SECTION 3. 943.245 (1m) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
9	943.245 (1m) (intro.) Any Except as provided in sub. (9), any person who incurs
10	pecuniary loss, including any holder in due course of a check or order, may bring a
11	civil action against any adult or emancipated minor who:
12	History: 1985 a. 179; 1987 a. 398; 1989 a. 31; 1993 a. 71; 2003 a. 138.  SECTION 4. 943.245 (3m) of the statutes is amended to read:
13	943.245 (3m) Any recovery under this section shall be reduced by the amount
14	recovered as restitution for the same act under ss. 800.093 and 973.20 and by any
15	amount collected in connection with the act and paid to the plaintiff under a deferred
16	prosecution agreement under s. 971.41.
17	SECTION 5. 943.245 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	943.245 (8) Nothing in this section other than sub. (9) precludes a plaintiff from
19	bringing the action under ch. 799 if the amount claimed is within the jurisdictional
20	limits of s. 799.01 (1) (d).
21	History: 1985 a. 179; 1987 a. 398; 1989 a. 31; 1993 a. 71; 2003 a. 138.  SECTION 6. 943.245 (9) of the statutes is created to read:
22	943.245 (9) A person may not bring an action under this section after

requesting that a criminal prosecution be deferred under s. 971.41 if the person

or order.

1	against whom the action would be brought has complied with the terms of the
2	deferred prosecution agreement.
3	SECTION 7. 971.41 of the statutes is created to read:
4	971.41 Deferred prosecution program; worthless checks. (1)
5	DEFINITION. In this section, "offender" means a person charged with, or for whom
6	probable cause exists to charge the person with, a violation of s. 943.24.
7	(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM; ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA. A district attorney may
8	create within his or her office a worthless check deferred prosecution program for
9	offenders who agree to participate in it as an alternative to prosecution. The district
10	attorney may establish criteria for determining an offender's eligibility for the
11	program. Among the factors that the program may use in determining eligibility are
12	the following:
13	(a) The face value of any check or order that was involved in the offense.
14	(b) If applicable, the reason why the check or order was dishonored by a
15	financial institution.
16	(c) Other evidence presented to the district attorney regarding the facts and
17	circumstances of the offense.
18	(d) The offender's criminal history.
19	(e) Prior referrals of the offender to the program.
20	(f) Whether other charges under s. 943.24 are pending against the offender.
21	(3) CONDITIONS OF PROGRAM. A deferred prosecution agreement to which this
22	section applies may require an offender to do any of the following:
23	(a) Pay money owed for the worthless check or other order issued in violation
24	of s. 943.24 to the district attorney for remittance to the payee of the worthless check

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- 1 (b) Make other payments for restitution for the offense, including payments to 2 reimburse any person for fees assessed by a financial institution in connection with 3 the person attempting to present the worthless check or other order. (c) Pay administrative fees assessed under sub (7). 4 5 (b) Pay for and successfully complete a class or counseling regarding financial 6 management. 7 (4) Offenses covered. The deferred prosecution agreement shall specify the 8 offenses for which prosecution is being deferred and shall describe the checks 9 involved in the transactions. The district attorney shall agree not to prosecute those 10 offenses while the agreement remains in effect or afterward if the offender 11 successfully completes the deferred prosecution program. 12 (5) PRIVATE CONTRACTOR OPERATION OF PROGRAM. (a) A district attorney who 13 establishes a deferred prosecution program under this section may contract with a private entity to operate or administer all or part of the program (If a) district attorney 14 does so, the district attorney shall supervise, direct, and control the private entity's 15 work. 16 17 (b) A private entity acting under this subsection shall maintain insurance. financial accounting controls, and fund disbursement procedures as required by the 18 19 district attorney. The district attorney shall audit the accounts of the private entity, 20 but only after providing written notice. (c) If an offender who is the subject of a deferred prosecution agreement under 21 this section is represented by an attorney, a private entity acting under this 22
  - 1. The attorney has not informed the private entity of his or her representation in writing.

subsection may communicate directly with the offender if any of the following apply:

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1 2. The attorney has authorized the communication. 2 3. The private entity has requested authorization for the communication from 3 the attorney, but the attorney has failed to respond to that request within a 4 reasonable period of time. 5 (d) A district attorney may cancel a contract entered into with a private entity 6 under this subsection if any of the following occur: 7 1. The private entity or a principal of the private entity is convicted of any of 8 the following: 9 a. A felony under any state or federal law. 10 b. A misdemeanor under any state or federal law if proof of the defendant's 11 dishonesty is an essential element of the offense or if the offense relates to debt 12 collection. 13 2. The private entity uses or threatens to use force or violence against an 14 offender, a member of his or her family, or his or her property. 15 3. The private entity threatens the seizure, attachment, or sale of an offender's 16 property without disclosing that prior court proceedings are required. 17 4. The private entity, with knowledge that the statement is false, makes or 18 threatens to make a statement to a third party that adversely affects an offender's 19 reputation for creditworthiness. 20 5. The private entity initiates or threatens to initiate communication with an offender's employer. This does not apply if the communication is authorized under 21

a court order or federal law or if all of the following apply:

a. An offender's payment is 30 or more days past due.

- b. The private entity has provided written notice to the offender at his or her last known address, at least 5 days beforehand, of its intent to communicate with the employer.
- 6. The private entity harasses an offender, including by doing any of the following:
- a. Communicating with the offender or a member of his or her family at any unusual time or place or at a time or place that the private entity knows or has reason to know is inconvenient to the offender or the family member. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the private entity shall be presumed to know that communicating with an offender or a member of his or her family at his or her residence before 8:00 a.m. or after 9:00 p.m. is inconvenient to the offender or the family member.
- b. Publishing or threatening to publish the offender's name on a list of offenders who allegedly refuse to pay restitution. This subd. 6. b. does not apply if the district attorney authorizes the publication of the offender's name in such a manner.
- c. Advertising or threatening to advertise the sale of financial information regarding the offender in order to coerce the offender to pay restitution.
- d. Disclosing or threatening to disclose information concerning the alleged violation of s. 943.24 without disclosing or agreeing to disclose the fact that the offender disputes the allegations. This subd. 6. d. applies only if the private entity knows that the offender reasonably disputes the allegations.
- e. Disclosing or threatening to disclose information relating to an offender's case to any person other than the victim, the district attorney, and or persons to whom the district attorney has properly authorized disclosure.

1	f. Causing a telephone to ring or engaging any person in telephone conversation
2	repeatedly or continuously with intent to annoy, abuse, or harass any person at the
3	number called.
4	g. Using profane, obscene, or abusive language in communicating with an
5	offender, a member of his or her family, or others.
6	h. Engaging in any conduct which the district attorney finds was intended to
7	cause and did cause mental or physical illness to the offender or a member of his or
8	her family.
9	i. Attempting or threatening to enforce a claimed right or remedy with
10	knowledge or reason to know that the claimed right or remedy does not exist.
11	j. Except as authorized by the district attorney, engaging in any form of
12	communication that simulates legal or judicial process or that conveys the
13	impression that the communication is being made, is authorized, or was approved
14	by a governmental agency or official or by an attorney when it is not.
15	k. Using any badge, uniform, or other thing to indicate that the person is a
16	governmental employee or official, except as authorized by law or by the district
17	attorney.
18	L. Conducting business under a particular name or implying that the business
19	has a particular name if the use of the name has not been authorized by the district
20	attorney.
21	m. Misrepresenting the amount of restitution alleged to be owed by an offender.
22	n. Except as authorized by the district attorney, representing that an existing
23	restitution amount may be increased by the addition of attorney fees, investigation
24	fees, or any other fees or charges when those fees or charges may not legally be added.

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- o. Except as authorized by the district attorney, representing that the private entity is an attorney or an agent for an attorney if the entity is not.

  p. Recovering or attempting to recover any interest or other charge or fee in excess of the actual restitution or claim unless the interest or other charge or fee is expressly authorized under the contract with the district attorney.

  q. Communicating or threatening to communicate directly with an offender
  - q. Communicating or threatening to communicate directly with an offender who is represented by an attorney. This subd. 6. q. does not apply to communications permitted under par. (c).
  - r. Engaging in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public.
  - s. Communicating with an offender or a member of his or her family at a time of day or night, with such frequency, or in such a manner as to constitute harassment of the offender or his or her family member.
  - (6) Confidentiality. Records relating to programs established under this section are not subject to inspection or copying under s. 19.35. A district attorney may disclose information relating to persons participating in the program only to a private entity operating or administering such a program, to another district attorney office, to a court, or to a law enforcement agency. A private entity operating or administering such a program may disclose information relating to such persons only as provided under sub. (5) (d) 6. or to the district attorney or, with the district attorney's consent, to another district attorney office or to a law enforcement agency.
  - (7) FEES. Notwithstanding s. 978.06 (1), a district attorney or a private entity acting under sub. (5) may charge a defendant who is a party to a deferred prosecution agreement under this section a fee to cover his, her, or its costs under the agreement. The district attorney may require that the fee be paid directly to the district

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attorney's office or to the private entity. The district attorney, or the district attorney and the private entity, may establish guidelines on when fees maybe waived for an offender due to hardship and may authorize extended payment plans of not more than six months in length.

(END)

O-Note

# DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRBs0485/P1dn MGD:...:eh

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#### Chris:

- 1. There may be some overlap among several provisions within s. 971.41 (5) (d) 6., but in the interest of getting this to you more quickly, I did not try to address that.
- 2. Section s. 971.41(5)(d) 6. o. suggests that, with a district attorney's approval, a person working for private entity may falsely claim that he or she is an attorney. Under certain circumstances, making that false claim may be illegal (even with the district attorney's authorization), since it may constitute the unauthorized practice of law.

3. I left largely intact the provisions relating to the private entity communicating directly with a person represented by an attorney. (As I mentioned in one of my emails, those provisions are probably preempted by the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices

Act.) (FOCPA). Provisions relating to communicating with an semployer.

Michael Dsida
Legislative Attorney
Phone: (608) 266-9867

The FDCPA

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the private entity

# DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRBs0485/1dn MGD:kjf:rs

March 3, 2006

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- 3. I left largely intact the provisions relating to the private entity communicating directly with a person represented by an attorney. As I mentioned in one of my emails, those provisions are probably preempted by the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA). The FDCPA may also preempt certain provisions relating to the private entity communicating with an employer.

Michael Dsida Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 266–9867